

The Daily Gazetteer.

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9. 1500.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

Tom's, Cornhill, April 9. 1740.

RADING the last *Craftsman* upon Trade and the Honour of the Flag, put me in mind of a Scene in one of *Aristophanes*'s Comedies, wherein he introduces one of the principal Characters of his Drama endeavouring to persuade a Sausage-maker to turn Statesman. The Pudding-maker surpris'd at his Discourse, ask'd why he would so far mispend his Time, as to ridicule a poor innocent Man, that had never employ'd his Thoughts on any Thing but Sausage-making. Upon which the other us'd many Arguments to induce him to think that he should be a mighty Man in State-Affairs, that the poor Fellow cries out, 'How should that be, for God's Sake; how should I be a great Man, that am but a Pudding-maker? Because, said the other, you are Bold and Wicked. But I think myself unworthy of Greatness, said the poor Man. What does that signify, answer'd the other, Do you think yourself a Good or an Ill Man? Nay, for that Matter, said the Sausage-maker, I am bad enough. I wish you, say, reply'd the other, you will find yourself better qualify'd for drawing the Multitude into your Schemes. But how, said he, is it possible that I should gain the People? With all the Ease in the World, answer'd the other, Do only what you are us'd to do: *Mix, jumble, disturb, and confound all Matters; feign and invent any Thing to please and delude the Multitude: For the rest you have a great many Talents that are proper for gaining their Favour. You have a fine Tongue, and a mischievous unlucky Cast of Thought &c.*

When we come to examine the last *Craftsman*, it will be seen how strong a Resemblance there is between the Greek and our modern Sausage-making Politician, Mr. D'Anvers. In the mean time I will set before my Readers Part I. Monsieur Le Clerc's Observations on this Scene of the Greek Poet, that it may be seen how great a Resemblance there is between some of the *Craftsman*'s Patrons and the Faction of Old Greece and Rome.

This Character (as that ingenious Writer, in his Criticism on the aforesaid Scene) 'was drawn for *Cleon*, who was a troublesome Orator, and an Enemy to the best Men of the Country, and the greatest Leaders of the Government. The Poet, says he, very justly expos'd this Person in his Play, who having never given the least Proof of his Sincerity, or Love of his Country, had yet made himself considerable, by exciting a False Zeal for the Interest of the People, and by living at Variance with the Senate.'

The same judicious Critick observing further on the Mischiefs brought upon the Commonwealths of Greece and Rome, by such Sausage-makers and Orators as *Cleon*, adds, 'Those that sought the Great Employments, and were resolv'd to get them, had need but of two Things: One was, to affect an Air of Popularity, which was easy enough maintained: The other was, to affirm any Thing boldly, that suited with the present Taste of the Multitude. Provided they had these two Qualities, the Vice of their own could hurt them. It was no matter if they were Malicious, Saucy, Ambitious, Vengeful, Ignorant, and Violent; they cover'd all these Faults under the specious Veil of Zeal for the Publick Good. Their ready Gift of speaking pass'd for Sense and Understanding in the Minds of the Multitude, who had still less Knowledge than themselves. And tho' in Reason they ought to have made themselves odious by the Fallacies of their Accusations, and the Violence of their Prosecutions, the Blind and Credulous People did not find it out but took their most envenom'd Passions for an extraordinary Regard for the Safety of the State.'

'Tis impossible to read this Description of the Seditions of Antiquity, without drawing a Parallel between them and tho' amongst us that seek Great Employments, and are resolv'd to get them; that affect a False Zeal for the Interest of the People, and live at Variance with the Majesty of the Senate. The Picture

is so very like certain troublesome Orators, that accuse falsely, and prosecute violently, that if Monsieur Le Clerc were living, I don't doubt the modest *Caleb* would boldly affirm, that he was hir'd by the Ministry to draw it. But to his last Essay in the Mystery of Sausage-making.

Foreign Trade is a Topick which *Caleb* has often nibbled at, and, tho' he understood it least of any he attempted to handle, yet such were the Aims of Zeal for the Interest of our Traders he gave himself, that he drew in many of our Adventurers to overlook his Ignorance, in regard to the *Incense* he constantly offer'd them. They were not the first that have been flatter'd into wrong Measures, cajol'd to co-operate with their secret Enemies, in direct Opposition to Experience and Self-Interest.

'Tis an establish'd Truth, that Peace is the Nurse of Commerce; there is not an Adventurer living that don't admit of it; yet how were our Merchants inspired to wish, to clamour for the destructive Alternative of War. And what is yet more extraordinary, if possible, the dire tho' necessary Consequences of the present War with Spain don't seem to have brought them to a Disfellowship for those that had seduced them from their Interest; nor to a Sense of that Gratitude which they owe to those that had ardently sought to continue to them the Blessings of Peace and Tranquillity.

One can't but suppose this to be the direct Situation of our Traders at present, when we see him who had lately wrote them into a Retic for a War with Spain, now attempting to spirk them into a Fondness for one with France also. 'Tis such an Insult as no Author dare offer that had not experienc'd the Blindness and Credulity (to use Monsieur Le Clerc's Words) of a Set of Gentlemen who have indolently suffer'd themselves to be made the Dopes of ambitious, designing Men. My Brother Traders will, 'tis to be hop'd, excuse the Freedom of my Expressions; they flow from the Warmth of a zealous Attachment to their Interest in particular, and that of my Country in general.

In order to lure our Traders into the Views of his Patrons, that secretly breathe for a War with France the better to perpetrate their Designs against his Majesty and his Ministers, *Caleb* publishes a Translation of a late French Author, who insinuates, 'that the first Honour is due to the Flag of his Country, as being earlier than us in Shipping and Navigation; and advises the making a Port at *Labogue* on the Coast of Normandy.'

As to the latter, that is, the making the Port, *Caleb* tells us, 'it ought to put us upon our Guard, and Endeavour to prevent the Execution of such a Project, &c.' Mind his Regard to Trade, or to Equity or Publick Faith. Should the French begin such a Work, how are we to prevent it; by a War without doubt, and a general War too, in which, whatever Mr. D'Anvers may think, our Trade would be infinitely more affected than his at present, however high the Complaints are already. His Regard to Equity and Publick Faith is equally conspicuous. What Right have we to make War upon our Neighbours for deepening any of their Harbours, against which there never was any Treaty between the two Nations. They have an equal Right to prevent our Works at *Dover* and *Rye*; which if they attempted, *Caleb* and his Patrons would be the loudest in proclaiming their Injustice and Violation of all Publick Faith. But what would be Injustice in the French is Equity on this Side of the Water, when 'tis necessary to engage the Subject against the Government.

The French Author quoted by *Caleb* may be one of those speculative Schemists that think all things practicable which seem so to their own rearing Brain; but 'tis scarce to be doubted, that if making a Port at *Labogue* were feasible, it would have been undertaken and executed long before this time. Louis XIV. was not a Prince to drop a Design of so great Consequence.

The other Point as to which *Caleb* would raise the Jealousy of his Country against France is, the Honour of the Flag, which his Author insinuates to be due to France. Tho' I am as jealous of all real Honours due to my Country as any Man, I own I am one of those wary old Fellows, that would not precipitate her into a dangerous War to assert her Right to a Feather. But to shew that all Frenchmen don't think

alike as to the Honours of the Flag, I will produce a Quotation from the famous Cardinal Richieu, an Authority of equal Weight at least with that produced by *Caleb*, by which we may see that the French never intended to arrogate any Superiority to themselves in this particular; Equality was all they aim'd at. But Equality and Moderation won't answer the Purpose of Faction. And here I beg Leave in my turn, before I produce the moderate Cardinal, to wish that God would preserve all Countries, particularly my own, from such Sausage makers as *Caleb*, and such Clerks as his Patrons.

'Tis reasonable that some Expedient be found, for preserving a good Understanding between all the Powers of Christendom; and among all that have or can be offer'd for attaining this so desirable Harmony between Christian Princes, in my Opinion, the following are the most practicable.

It may be agreed, that the Ships of War of France in meeting with those of England on the English Coast, should first salute and strike their Colours; and that likewise those of England, meeting the French Ships on the Coasts of France, should pay them the first Honours, on condition that neither shall exact any when they happen to meet in the high Seas or on distant Coasts. In such case, each is to continue his Course, without any other Ceremony than sending to reconnoitre each other by some light Frigate that shan't approach within Cannon-shot.

It may likewise be agreed, that without any Regard to either the Coasts of France or England, the Fleet which shall happen to be the most numerous in Ships of War, shall be first saluted and struck to by the other. Whatever Expedient shall be agreed to as necessary for settling the Honours of the Flag, provided it be reciprocal it will be just.

S. EXBERT.

* Polit. Testa. Part II. Chap. ix. Sect. 3.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Madrid, March 29. N. S.

THE late Duke of Ormond arriv'd here the 23d, and after having had two Days Rest from the Fatigue of his Journey, went on the 26th to Pardo, where he had the Honour to be graciously received by the King and Queen, and to kiss their Hands; and then he dined with the Marquis de Villaria, the Secretary of State. Since that he has receiv'd Visits from several of the Generals and other Persons of Rank; and has had particular Conferences with the Duke de Montemar and the Lord Marshal (of Scotland). A Body of Forces is embarking on Board the Twelve Men of War that are at Cadix, which, 'tis said, will take the Opportunity of Admiral Haddock's Absence to fill out of that Port for the West-Indies, in order to oppose the Progress of the English Squadrons. They write from Guadalaxara, that the eldest Queen Dowager of Spain, who was reported to be dead because she had a long Fainting Fit, has been much better for 4 or 5 Days past, tho' 'tis believ'd, after all, she will not live. We have Advice from Majorca, that all the Artillery intended for that Island was arriv'd there, consisting of Four-score Cannon and Mortars. We hear, that the King of Sardinia is to send an Ambassador Extraordinary to this Court, with some Proposals which are to be the Basis of a certain Treaty. 'Tis certain, that the only Reason of the Motion of the Spanish Troops on the Frontiers of Portugal, was to change their Garisons; and that the King of Portugal has never given the least Token that he conceived any Umbrage at it. They write from Lisbon, that his Portuguese Majesty has not thought it at all necessary that the Cardinals his Subjects shall go to the Conclave at Rome. The Pregnancy of the Queen of the Two Sicilies has been declar'd at the Pardo, and thereupon their Catholic Majesties have been complimented by the Courtiers, Ministers, &c.

Cadiz, March 22. N. S. The Register Ship which enter'd the 11th Instant into the Port of Lagos in Portugal, brought a Sum of Money amounting to above 3 Millions of Pieces of Eight, and sail'd from the Havanna the 9th of January last, in Company with a Man of War whose Captain brought several Dispatches.

Dispatches for the Court, which are kept very secret; but several Merchants pretend to know the Contents, and that they relate to some Enterprize which the English have made in America. An Advice Ship sailed from hence Yesterday, with Orders to the Governor of Buenos Ayres. 'Tis certain, that the Squadron of Men of War which is fitting out here: with all Haste, is to sail to the West Indies, under the Command of the Count de Clavijo, and that he is to give Battle to some of the English Squadrons.

Hambourg, April 12. N. S. We hear, that the Disturbances in Denmark have been suppress'd by the Magistrates, without the Aid of the Military Power, and that 13 of the Ringleaders having been apprehended, the rest are pardon'd. They write from Hanover, that the Merchants of that City have deliver'd in a Memorial against the late Edict of that Court, forbidding the Importation of Cotton Stuffs, and the Callicoes, and other Manufactures and Merchandize of the Indies.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenour, April 11. N. S. Since my last came in the English Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 8th, John Wiseman, from Hull for Elfenour: And on the 9th, John Winter, from Cork for Narva.

* Capt. Wiseman intends to proceed from hence for Gottenburgh as soon as the Wind turns to S. E. being at present N. W. whereby some of those bound for the Baltick are fill'd for Copenhagen, to learn how the Ports in the Baltick are free from Ice.

HOME PORTS.

Cowes, April 9. This Morning came in the Swallow, Player, from Havre de Grace, and the Carton, Cock, from St. Malo. Yesterday came in the S. John, Bonquet, of and from Diep; the Diamond, White, from Chichester for Cork; also came in his Majesty's Sloop the Swift, Capt. Mitchel, and sail'd this Morning for Spithead.

Southampton, April 10. Wind N. E. Since my last arrived the Renelope, Jones, from Gibraltar. Sail'd the Margaret of Rotterdam, Bernerdtz, for Bayonne.

Portsmouth, April 10. Wind N. E. Yesterday Afternoon sail'd the Advice and Eltham Men of War, the Storeships, &c. for Gibraltar, the Heathcote, Cape, the Colchester, Micklesfield, the Dorrington, Crabb, the Hardwick, Haller, and the Princess Louisa, Pinson, for East India; the William, Laws, for Jamaica; the Janer, Crookenden, for Barbados; the York, Dickenon, for Virginia; the Britannia, Proctor, for Oporto; the Neptune, Boyd, the Dillons Bay, Coulus, and the Sea Nymph, Harman, for Antigua, with some others.

Deal, April 10. Wind E. N. E. Arriv'd this Forenoon the Golden-well, Ysbrantz, from Bilbao. No other Ship in the Downs.

Gravesend, April 10. Pass'd by the Lady Ann, Philbert, from Norway.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dover, the Neptune, Cornelis, from Bilbao, and the Sufanna, Martington, from New England, last from Portland.

At Bremen, the Justus Henricus, Bringman, from London.

LONDON.

They begin to talk at Stockholm, that another French Squadron is expected in the Baltick; and 'tis rumour'd that a Treaty is concluded betwixt the Swedish Court and the Turks.

They write from Petersburg, that in May next 30 Regiments are to be assembled in that Neighbourhood, and in Livonia, exclusive of the Guards.

Those of the 6th of April, N. S. from Vienna say, that 3 Regiments in Hungary have received the last Orders to march to the Netherlands, 2 Regiments and 2 Battalions towards the Upper Rhine, and a Regiment to Italy.

The Pembroke Man of War, the Hon. Fitzroy Lee, arrived at Portsmouth about the 2d of April N. S. with about 37 Sail of Ships under his Convoy from Genoa, bound for England and other Places.

Last Thursday Se'night was found dead in his Bed, Major Gregg, of Col. Robinson's Regiment of Marines at Leeds, who was so brave, generous and humane in his military, and so pious in his private Life, that no Gentleman ever endear'd himself more both to the Soldiers and Inhabitants: And next Day his Corpse was conducted out of Town by a Detachment of Troops on the Way towards Manchester, where he is to be interr'd amongst his Ancestors.

Yesterday the Lord Sunden, one of the Members for the City of Westminster, was at the Town Court in Westminster-hall, where he offer'd himself a Can-

didate with Sir Charles Wager for the said City and Liberty at the next general Election; and after his Lordship had made a handsome Speech to the Justices of the Peace assembled at their Quarter Sessions, they thank'd him and Sir Charles Wager for the many Favours they had done the said City, and promised to support their Interest to the utmost of their Power.

Lord George Graham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Adventure, is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, in the Room of Capt. Medley.

Last Thursday his Majesty's Grant pass'd the Great Seal unto the Hon. John Talbot, Esq; Second Justice of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbigh-shires, of the Sum of 500 l. per Ann. for his Stipend or Salary, in Lieu of 80 l. per Ann. formerly payable to the Persons that executed that Office.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	00 00	07 14

Bank Stock 141. India 158. South Sea 98 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1-8th. New ditto 110. Three per Cent 100 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91. Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 11s. to 12s. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 10s. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

General Post Office, April 2, 1740.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the Bristol Mail from London to Hounslow, was attack'd and set upon between 3 and 4 of the Clock this Morning, a little beyond Knightsbridge, by a Single Person on Foot, of a Dark Complexion and a Middle Stature, having on a Light-colour'd Horseman's Coat, with the Cape button'd up, who led him into an adjacent Field, and there took from him the Bath and Bristol Bags, put them into a Green Bag, and rode off with them towards London, on the Horse that carried the said Mail;

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convey, or cause to be apprehended and Conveyed the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether an Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
J. D. Barbut, Sec.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

At the White Lion in Wych-street, near New-Inn, This Evening (being the 15th Night's Sale) and the 11 following Evenings,

THE Library of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceased.

In this Night's Sale are,

Octavo.	Folio.
Robertson's Phrases.	Jenkin's Works, 2 vol.
Scheffer's Hist. Lapland. Outs.	Jones's Antiqu. of Strachan.
Forty-four vols. of the Classicks, notis variorum.	Kennet's Hist. of Engl. 3 vol.
Quarto.	Keating's Hist. Ireland, 1. Pa. with Cuts.
Theol. Christianae, par Picquet.	King's Vale Royal of Chester.
Hist. des Ordres monast. relig.	Lightfoot's Works, 2 vol.
& mil. 8 tom.	Morrison's Hist. Plantar. 2 vol.
La Biblia en Espanol.	Ch magna.
Corona Goth. Castell. Austric.	Marshall's Chronic. Canon E.
per Saavedra.	gyptiacus.

Bradford, March 29, 1740.

WHEREAS in a Postscript to a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, The Advantages and Disadvantages which will attend the Prohibition of Merchandizes of Spain, the Author asserts, 'That being in company with several of the greatest and most intelligent of the Clothiers in the Town of Bradford, who carry on the Manufacture of Spanish Wool, they all seem'd desirous that the Prohibition of Spanish Wool might take Place, apprehending from it not only National but also Private Advantages; We the Clothiers of Bradford, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do declare, That the above Assertion, and also what he farther pretends to have learn'd, and the Remarks thereon said to have been made to him by us, are absolutely false.

Paul Methuen	Zach. Shrapnell
John Stafford	William Davis
John Shevell, and Comp.	Fran. Bush
Henry Methuen	Humphrey Tugwell
Edward Poore	William Bush
Perthumus Bush	Jos. Baskerville
Sam. Cam	Richard Phelps
Mal. Smith	Stephen Phelps
Geo. Hutchings	

General Post Office, April 4, 1740.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the Western and Portsmouth Mails from Bagshot to London, was set upon and attack'd about One of the Clock this Morning, in the Hollow Way coming from Bagshot, by Two Highwaymen, who appear'd to be lusty, jolly Men, in Great Coats of a Whitish Colour, with the Capes button'd up, and Light-colour'd Wigs; One of them mounted on a Black Horse with a White Snip down his Face, and the other either on a Dark Cheesnut, or a Brown Bay; and who stopping the said Boy ordered him to dismount, and threatened to shoot him if he made the least Noise or Resistance, then tied him Hand and Foot, and rode off with the Horses and Mail.

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convey, or cause to be apprehended and Conveyed, both or either of the Persons who committed the said Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether an Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery whereby the Persons, or either of them, who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
J. D. Barbut, Secretary.

On Wednesday the 23d Inst. will be published, A New Edition of the 3d and 4th Volumes of THE MEMOIRS of CHARLES LEWIS

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Saxony,	Alsace,	France,
Mentz,	Tyrol,	Spain,
Cologne,	Trent,	Flanders,
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